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1. A Hungarian heavy artillery regiment is stationed in the village of Pusztavám. It is equipped with Soviet guns, model 48, caliber 152 millimeters. Since 1951 reservists have been called in to serve in this unit for a two months' training or refresher period. But the artillerists are being used also in agricultural work in the fields; they must cut wood, dig ditches, etc. Food is bad and scarce. In the early part of this training period, the men get excellent food (meat and sausages), but later only beans and kraut. Daily bread ration is 600 grams. Twice weekly, political educational courses are held. The political officers constantly repeat that "the international situation is very tense", and "Hungary must prepare herself for every eventuality, because the final reckoning with the western imperialists is near." The enlisted men only laugh at these platitudes of Party propaganda. The pay of an artillerist private, after deductions, is not more than 90 forints a month.
2. Party secretary of the Hungarian AVH is at present AVH Colonel Gyula Koczina.
3. The partisans obtained new membership certificates as of 30 May 1952. All heads of the "Freedom Fighters' Union" (partisans' union) in the counties, cities, districts, and the leaders of the partisan union's branches in the big plants at Budapest, were simultaneously "newly elected". All Party certificates and identity papers of the dissolved "Union of the Friends of the Partisans" had to be handed over.
4. In Körmen (Vas county), the number of the Soviet troops has increased recently. A further Soviet tank battalion and a mortar battalion, with a great number of tanks, mortars, and trucks, has arrived in the big castle and the park, which before the Soviet occupation belonged to the Batthyány counts. The artillery troops which were billeted here were moved to the Hungarian-Yugoslav border.

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5. There is a Hungarian infantry regiment in Zirc. The AA and mortar units are in Zirc. The regiment also has a tank unit. The enlisted men are mostly reservists and to a large extent former factory workers. Twenty percent of the salaries is paid to the families during the military service of these workers.
6. Since April 1951, factory workers who never were in service are called to the colors. They serve two months. In 1951, workers of the age classes 1927 and 1928 were called. Later the age classes 1925 and 1926 were called. The workers get the fifth part of their salary in the last three months before they are called. This sum is in most cases about 100 forints per month.
7. In Lesence-István, near Tapolca, there is a tent camp for Hungarian units, which are billeted there all year, with the exception of the coldest winter months. A two months' refresher course is being held here. On the average, an infantry regiment is billeted in this camp. The number of the men varies between 1,500 and 1,800. A few months ago an epidemic broke out here; many men fell victims of typhoid. The men never were vaccinated. Drinking and washing water had to be brought in from far away, consequently there was always a shortage of water. The sick were sent to an emergency hospital. In the entire camp there was only one military physician. There were times when the whole camp was quarantined because of epidemics. Main exercises were attack and close fighting. Orders were being given in the following manner: "Direction, the imperialistic unit at the edge of the woods! Forward!" To this the men had to shout as loudly as possible: "For peace and Rákosi! Forward!" Other orders were: "Target is the imperialistic figure there! Ready! Target! Fire!" Food was bad and tasteless, consisting mainly of beans, peas, and kraut. Often for lunch there was only a weak soup. In the evening, the men got three deciliters of bad coffee substitute, with black bread. Consequently, the number of convinced Communists was very low. The camp was inspected by a Soviet colonel once a month. He also supervised the food, but the officers and the non-commissioned officers on duty warned the men that if they dared to complain to the Soviet colonel about bad food they would have to reckon with the most serious consequences. Rations were constantly reduced with the motto that the men must accustom themselves to the privations of war. When the Soviet colonel asked something of the men in Russian which the men did not understand, they had to answer with a loud yell, "Khorosho!" (OK).
8. There are no longer any Hungarian units in Szombathely. There is only an AVH unit there, stationed in the new barracks in the Söptei utca. This unit has about 2,000 men, who wear green shoulder boards.
9. A new barracks is being built in the village of Kisterenye.
10. A draft center is located at Üllői ut 60, in Budapest.
11. The Soviet military attaché in Hungary is still Major General V.R. Boyko. The Red Chinese military attaché in Hungary is Colonel Tchan-bin-Yu.
12. Control measures on the Hungary-Czechoslovakian border are being stiffened. It seems that a 15-kilometer forbidden zone will be established step by step.
13. The Frontier Guards recently got a secret order stipulating that they no longer may hire workers who do not possess working books. Until now the Frontier Guards could hire local free-lance workers for various small jobs: to clear away the frontier zone of trees, and to destroy obstacles, etc. A great many of these free workers, once on the frontier, "chose freedom". Because of the danger of mines, etc., these workers are well paid. They receive 25 forints per day.
14. In Zala county the AVH discovered a "conspiracy" of military character. A great

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many house searches were executed and some weapons and ammunition found. Many "kulaks" were arrested, after being horribly beaten up. Even women were not spared this treatment.

15. A kulak is, in principal, never called to the colors, but he is drafted and found unfit. After a few weeks, the kulak gets a decision from the competent tax authority, stating he must pay a yearly sum of 1,000 to 3,000 forints "military duty tax". He who cannot pay (and the majority cannot for the Communist régime oppresses all those who still manage to stand on their own feet, most brutally) must do heavy work as slave labor under the most exacting circumstances.

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